

A Great Battle Painter

How He Got His Start
By GERALD L. PERKINS

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The battle of Gravelotte had been fought; a smoke mist still hung over the field, though in the gathering darkness it was gradually becoming imperceptible. A man carrying a portfolio and paraphernalia necessary to sketching left the field and, making his way to a hut on a hill overlooking the scene of the engagement that had occurred that day between the French and the Prussians, entered the hut and asked if he might have some supper.

"Certainly, monsieur," said a woman who was there, "but we can give you very little. The soldiers of both armies have taken all we have except a few bits that we hid in the cellar. Come, Fanchette, bestir yourself and set the table!"

The table was set and the supper put upon it. The stranger sat down, and Fanchette poured into his glass some of the cheap wine of the country. She was between seventeen and eighteen years old, a simple French maid who had no secrets from any one in the world.

"You wear a sad look, Fanchette," said the stranger. "Is it from seeing the slaughter today?"

"No, monsieur. I did not look that way."

"Well, then, tell me what troubles you."

"It is this, monsieur. Antoine Brison went out among the fighting and received a wound. He is lying now in the next room."

"He is your brother?"

"No, monsieur."

"Well, then, he is your lover?"

To this the only reply was eyes cast upon the floor.

"What was he doing out there—fighting?"

"No, monsieur; he has not yet become a conscript. He will not be the age for a month."

"Well, then, what business had he on a battlefield?"

"Sketching."

"Sketching? That's what I was doing there. When I have finished my supper I will go in and see him."

The stranger chatted on with the girl and easily gleaned from her that she and Antoine could not marry because she had no dot. After having supped and smoked a pipe the artist went into the room where Antoine was lying. The boy had received a flesh wound, but not of sufficient importance to endanger his life.

"So you were making sketches of the fight?" said the artist. "That is my business. I have been drawing for one of the Paris illustrated papers. Let me see what you have done."

Fanchette took an improvised portfolio that she had made for her lover of two pieces of pasteboard laced together with a string and brought it to the artist. There were blood stains on it, but he did not mind that. He had seen plenty of blood that day. He opened the portfolio, took out what there was in it—five or six sketches—and began to look them over.

"Where did you learn to sketch?" he asked the boy.

"I have never learned, monsieur," he replied.

"Never studied in an art school; never had any instruction?"

"No, monsieur."

The artist went on looking at the sketches one after the other and when he had seen them all looked at them again. Then he turned his eyes to the boy on the bed.

"Do you know, my boy, that my paper sent me here to make sketches of this battle? I have graduated at the art school with honors, and yet you who have never taken a lesson have done what I cannot do."

"What do you mean, monsieur?" asked the boy, his eyes opening wide, while Fanchette was all attention.

"You are a born battle painter. You have put into these crude sketches an action that I have not been able to put in mine. And you have known what scenes to select. Your soldiers move; they fight; they are impelled by the demon of war; they die—really die, while mine—well, mine beside yours are like toy soldiers."

"Oh, monsieur," exclaimed Fanchette, clasping her hands, "how good you are to say that!"

"Good to say that! I'm not talking to please you. I'm telling you the truth. And, to prove what I say, if Antoine when he has recovered will come to Paris I am sure I can interest art lovers in him who will see that he receives instruction."

"Oh, monsieur," replied Fanchette, "how can he do that? He has no money. He would have to walk to Paris."

"Not at all. I will take these sketches with me. They will be used in one of the illustrated papers and will be well paid for. The money received for them I will send to Antoine."

The same night, having hired a conveyance, the artist set out posthaste for Paris. Antoine's sketches were produced and created a sensation. The money paid for them was sent him. He went to Paris, where owing to the interest created by his pictures he was taken up and educated by the paper that published them.

All this occurred forty years ago, and the great battle painter has flourished and passed away. His widow loves to tell how he got his start.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

This Illinois School Teacher Was Almost Prostrated But Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the nerves are unstrung it means that the blood is not supplying the nervous system with the proper elements in sufficient quantity to replace the waste caused by work requiring nerve force.

This is a frequent occurrence with teachers and other brain workers and the remedy is shown by the experience of Mrs. Fay Hubbell, a school teacher, of Yorkville, Ill., who says:

"Several years ago I was so nervous that it seemed that I was losing my mind. I had suffered from nervousness for several years but it had never been so serious. The nervous spells would come on with such pains in the top of my head that I was forced to scream and cry out. Hearing any one talk or visiting around me would make me frantic. I had no appetite, there were pains in the pit of my stomach and gas constantly formed. Food distressed me and caused nausea. My back and legs pained a great deal and my kidneys were affected. I lost weight and became very weak."

"I was treated by doctors for a long time but their medicine did not cure me. My husband had read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to have me try them. A few boxes relieved me so much that I gave them a thorough trial and was entirely cured. I think very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and am very glad to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the most direct cure for nervous troubles because they remove the cause of these diseases by building up and purifying the blood. The pure blood which they make furnishes the nerves with needed elements until they are restored to their normal strength. The pills have made so many remarkable cures in nervous disorders that no sufferer can afford to neglect giving them a trial.

They can be obtained at any drug store or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50. While so promptly effective, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain no harmful stimulants or opiates. They are perfectly safe and create no drug habit. Write for a free copy of our new booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System. The booklet describes symptoms and gives much useful information. It will be sent free on postal card request."

OLD ENGLISH BOXERS.

Hired to Prevent Trouble at George IV's Coronation.

Boxing was introduced into England in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, its first practitioner being John Broughton, who kept a booth for exhibitions in Tottenham Court road, London, and rules were drawn up Aug. 10, 1743. The vogue was due to the decline of sword combat exhibitions in the reign of George I. Broughton himself was the first who stood in the position of champion, a distinction which he held for eighteen years, but eventually he was knocked out by a butcher named Slack. Broughton was a great pet of the Duke of Cumberland, who took the pugilist with him to Berlin, when he declared himself ready to take on the entire regiment of grenadier guards there "if he were only allowed a breakfast between each two battles."

The English fighter Tom Cribb once secured a very remarkable engagement. Just before the coronation of George IV, certain sympathizers with Queen Caroline bragged that on the day of the coronation they would make matters warm in the neighborhood of Westminster abbey, and this reached the ears of the earl marshal. That high functionary sought an interview with the pugilist "Gentleman" Jackson, who taught Lord Byron to box.

Jackson got together some two dozen bruisers. Besides Cribb, the band included John Gully, in turn fighting man, racing man, colliery proprietor and member of parliament. They were attired as king's pages and gathered about the abbey doors. There was no trouble—Chicago News.

REINDEER IN LAPLAND.

They Furnish the People With Shelter, Clothing and Food.

Some people have said that the reindeer of the northern regions is to the inhabitants of those countries what the horse, cow and sheep together are to the dwellers in southern lands, and very probably they are right. What would the Laplander be were he deprived of his favorite? How could he travel without his pair of reindeer harnessed to his sledge?

The reindeer has large black hoofs, behind which are false or secondary hoofs; the result is that when running they make a clattering sound, which may be heard a good distance away. The reindeer has much endurance and takes a long journey without seeming tired, though it is only about four and a half feet in height and not very strong. Its horns are long and slender, with branched, rounded antlers, but they are not much used in combat, like those of some other deer.

The largest reindeer are found where the weather is coldest, and their color is lighter. Usually it is brown and white, but in the case of old animals the hair is sometimes quite white. From the skin of the reindeer the Laplanders get not only their clothes, but also bedding and tents; the milk is drunk and made into cheese and the flesh is also good to eat, the tongue and haunches being particularly liked. Fennel, an important article of food, is made by pouring fat over the pounded meat and mixing them well together.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

African Grosbeaks.

The social grosbeaks of South Africa live in large societies. They select a tree of considerable size and literally cover it with a grass roof, under which their common dwelling is constructed. Their roof serves the double purpose of keeping off the heat and the rain, and 400 or 500 pairs of birds are known to have the same shelter. The nests in this aerial dwelling are built in regular streets and closely resemble rows of tenement houses.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar, if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

Red Cross Pharmacy, E. A. Brown, C. H. Kendrick & Co., D. E. Davis, George L. Edson, J. D. McArthur, W. B. Miles & Co., McAllister Bros., H. C. Howard, J. A. Cunningham, J. W. Farmer.

LODGE SEES NEW PERIL

Popular Election of Senators Blow

AT OUR GOVERNMENT

The Senator Declares—Violates Fathers' Aim—He Ridicules the Claim That the Plan Is in Progress.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in a speech yesterday attacked the resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Declaring that the proposed change "strikes at the very foundation of the national government," he said that the plan violates the purpose of the framers of the constitution.

"It is now proposed," he continued, "to put the United States government, so far as the election of senators is concerned, at the mercy of the states. It is proposed to take from the United States any power to protect its own citizens in the exercise of their rights, no matter how great the need might be for such protection. If this amendment should become a law, twenty-three states, including perhaps only a minority of the population, could at any moment arrest the movement of the government and stop all its operations."

The senator denounced as a mockery the "pretense" that the proposed legislation is in progress. Said he: "If adopted it would carry the government back to the controversies and the struggles out of which the constitution was born and which beset and endangered the infancy of the United States."

Enlarging upon the danger of the proposed change, Mr. Lodge said: "Self-preservation is the first law of governments, as it is of nature; and it seems to me that no matter how we may decide the question of the methods by which senators should be elected, the reservation of the power of the United States to control those elections, if need be, is essential to the government's safe and continued existence. Any attempt of this sort to break down and weaken the authority of the United States ought to be resisted to the last."

That there is a menace of control of the state legislatures by corrupt means Mr. Lodge denied.

"Any danger of the proposed change," he said, "is a danger of the government or acquiring undue political influence has been brought to an end in the last ten years," he said. "Just now the financial and corporate interests of the country seem far more concerned in trying to find out whether they are to be allowed to live and breathe in seeking to control anybody else, in politics or out of politics."

COLLEAGUES URGE LORIMER TO QUIT

Friends in the Senate Want to Escape the Necessity of Voting to Expel Him.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senate supporters of Senator Lorimer, are bringing strong pressure to bear on him to force him to resign. Last week he was urged to take this step and thus relieve his supporters in the Senate of embarrassment, but he proved obdurate. He gave out a denial of reports that he intended to resign.

It is asserted that even stronger pressure will be exerted this week. The opposition to him in the Senate is so strong that senators who have been backing him—in some instances, at least—are greatly embarrassed. The recent speech of Senator Root weighed heavily against Lorimer for the reason that Root's arguments are always given much consideration by the Senate conservatives.

COMMERCE COURT MEETS.

First Session of New Railroad Tribunal. Pays Call on President.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The new United States commerce court had its first meeting yesterday in the office of Judge Martin A. Knapp, former chief of the interstate commerce commission, who is to preside over the new judicial body to which President Taft appointed him. After a brief meeting, the judges called on the president and on the attorney general to pay their respects. Permanent quarters for the court have not yet been selected.

Snow in New York.

New York, Feb. 7.—A heavy fall of the snow the forerunner of the storm raging in the middle west and advancing eastward, set in here at noon yesterday. A brisk wind accompanied the snow fall.

A quick relief for coughs, colds and hoarseness is

Hale's Honey Of Horehound and Tar

Contains no opium nor anything injurious

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

Every Woman

in trouble—with headache, backache, nerves on edge, poor spirits and unreasonable fatigue—can find help for her whole system in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Famous "Pint of Cough Syrup" Receipt

No Better Remedy at Any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing one pint of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2½ ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of \$2. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold instantly, and will usually stop the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is just as effective enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, throat tickle, sore lungs and asthma, and an unequalled remedy for whooping cough. This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (strained honey) is a prime favorite in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiac and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this recipe. A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BARONESS HENGELMULLER

Wife of Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington.



UNION STATION AT NEW HAVEN.

Revised Plans Call for \$1,300,000 Structure of Granite and Steel.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 7.—Directors of the New Haven railroad announced yesterday that they had revised plans for the new union station in this city, and that work on the structure would begin immediately. Final plans for the building call for a cost of \$1,300,000. The lines of the revised draft show that much ornamentation has been removed. The structure will be of the modified Roman Renaissance style of architecture, of granite, and with a framework of steel. It will be located on Union avenue, near the present building.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Chicago Federation of Labor Indorses the Plan for Illinois.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, have adopted resolutions endorsing the proposed amendments to the state constitution recommended by the state tax commission and indorse the enactment of the initiative and referendum. The first gun in the fight for the initiative and referendum was fired by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who attended the meetings.

WHITE SLAVER JAILED.

First Conviction in New York Under the New Law.

New York, Feb. 7.—Samuel Rubin, a sallow-faced youth of twenty-two, was sentenced to not less than two years, nor more than seventeen years and six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1 yesterday in the court of general sessions. Rubin is the first person convicted under the new white slave law, which makes it a felony for a man to subsist on the earnings of women of the underworld.

END OF EXPRESS BANKS?

First Step Taken in Surrender of Banking Business, It Is Believed.

New York, Feb. 7.—The first step in what is regarded as a general move of the big express companies in relinquishing the banking business came yesterday, with the transfer of the business of the Wells-Fargo & Co. bank of New York to the National Park bank. The western branch of the Wells-Fargo's banking business is not included in the transfer.

A PLACE FOR MCKINLAY.

Defeated California Congressman to Be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Duncan E. McKinlay, a member of Congress from California, who failed of re-election, was yesterday nominated by President Taft to be surveyor of customs for the district of San Francisco.

Protect Yourself!

AT FOUNTAINS, HOTELS, OR ELSEWHERE Get the Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

"Others are Imitations" The Food Drink for All Ages

Rich Milk, Malt Grain Extract, in Powder Not in any Milk Trust

Insist on "HORLICK'S" Take a package home

No plant can be kept healthy in win-

In Woman's Realm.

One level teaspoon salt will season a quart of soup, sauce or vegetables.

For dusting women's heavily trimmed hats the best brush is a cheap shaving brush, as it is both stiff and small enough to reach every crevice.

New gloves, which are being treasured against the time of being worn, should be wrapped in paraffin paper. It will keep them from changing color.

Four eggs should be allowed for each quart of milk in making cup custards, and from 4 to 6 eggs to a quart of milk for custards to be turned from molds.

The most economical and satisfactory way of obtaining a hand embroidered shirt waist is to purchase a ready made waist with machine embroidered design and work over the embroidery by hand, this saving stamping, padding and making the waist. A blouse embroidered in this way will decide the most expert needlewoman.

A Well Modulated Voice.

Nothing as quickly and unmistakably distinguishes a well bred man or woman from those of plebeian birth or education as the speaking voice and the carriage, two most essential points to cultivate and the two which are almost universally neglected by parents and masters in this country. It is not so in England and France, where even in humble life the voices are not only naturally more musical than those found in America, but they are so in consequence of past training and cultivation. One sees the speaking voice almost continuously, so why should it not be trained to be as musical as possible, since a sweet, low voice is considered power? So much time and attention are given to the singing voice, which is used only upon occasions, which of course is to be encouraged and commended, but if one can not cultivate both let the preference always be given to the speaking voice, that one's enunciation, articulation and respiration, as well as the proper pitch of the voice may be regulated and governed according to the most approved methods. Then one's convictions will be found to carry great weight.

Care of Clothes, Economy.

The care we take of our clothes is largely a thing of habit. An important requirement is to invest in a complete outfit of hangers, and still more essential is a conscientious use of them. Gowns, coats and overcoats should hang every minute they are not in use, as this will prevent the clothes from being mussed and help to hold any pressing they may have received.

Faithful brushing of clothes about to be worn will help to retain freshness of appearance, but the brushing, however, should not be so strenuous as to be a strain upon the goods. Spots and stains must be removed immediately.

During seasons when clothes are not used they should be hung wrapped in a sheet, as the covering will ward off dust and prevent fading.

A safe rule to follow in preserving one's wardrobe is to distribute the different garments. Don't wear one outfit regularly, but vary the costume freely and this will not only constantly distribute the wear, but will also lend a snap to the daily get up from a standpoint of change.

The woman who has learned the secret of the proper care of the wardrobe has mastered one of economy's greatest laws and observes one of the strongest requisites in presenting a smart appearance.

Treatment of House Plants.

Every woman likes to have a few growing things around in winter, not only as a warm contrast to the general bleakness without, but also because plants seem to add a subtle air of refinement to a home.

No doubt a plant is a certain amount of care, but it is a care that no woman who has known it will be willing to forego. After all it requires only a few minutes' attention each day, says San Diego Union.

The most up-to-date houses and apartments have the temperature too high for ferns, and even the hardy Boston fern cannot thrive in an atmosphere so different from that of its native habitat.

Ferns require to be kept cool and moist, some varieties thriving in a temperature as low as 35 degrees.

See that your plants have plenty of light. A window with a northern exposure is the best possible position for the plants.

It often happens in the arrangement of a room that some plant must be put back in a corner away from the light. Do not let it remain there indefinitely, but change it about from day to day with those in the window, so that the amount of light may be equally divided among them all.

Another detail that the home gardener should bear in mind is that every few days a plant should be turned around, thus enabling all sides to grow equally, and the plant to present a symmetrical, graceful appearance.

Ferns are semi-dormant in winter, and so require less water than in summer. However, they must be kept moist at all times and the amount of water necessary will depend upon the species and upon the temperature of the room.

Stale water in the bottoms of jardiniere and in saucers is injurious. Water the ferns as usual, and after about fifteen minutes empty out the jardiniere or saucer and dry it.

Fresh water is not to be confounded with stale, however. A florist says that a good way to prolong the life of ferns in steam heated houses and apartments is to keep them constantly standing in water that is frequently changed.

When watering your ferns be careful not to touch the leaves, but see that the roots are thoroughly saturated. If you soak the ferns in a tub let them drain there for about an hour after the water has been let out.

If the plant seems not to be doing well and there is no apparent reason for this failure to thrive then try re-potting. Turn the pot upside down, remove the plants, shake off all the earth and repot in a good fibrous loam which is composed of one-third leaf mould. Pack the earth firmly, but not too solidly around the plant and give a sufficient but not a plentiful supply of water.

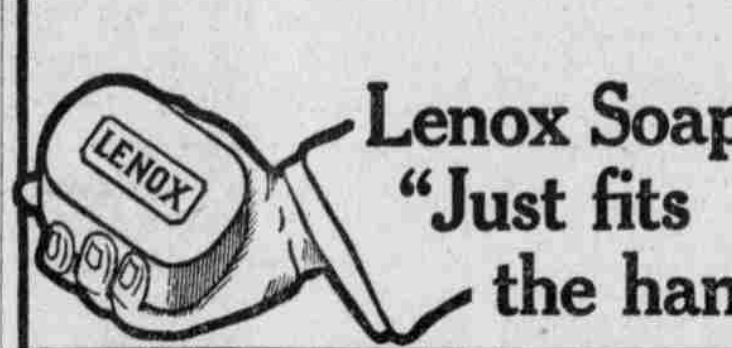
If you have reason to suspect the new soil is not as rich as it should be then sprinkle a little bone meal over the top and water profusely.

No plant can be kept healthy in win-

Makes snow-white suds.

Lenox Soap is yellow, but it makes a snow-white suds—a suds that sparkles and glitters and makes clothes and dishes and woodwork and pots and pans as clean as a whistle and as bright as sunshine.

Try it!



Lenox Soap—
"Just fits the hand"

ter if dust is allowed to accumulate on its leaves. To keep the foliage clean, plain, tepid water and a small sponge are all that are required. Sometimes for very delicate foliage a dry sponge is better.

Roots of plants are quite hardy and do well almost anywhere if not given too much sunshine or kept too hot. Plenty of water and a light rich soil are practically all that are required.

Dorothy Dexter.

Magazine Review.

The New San Francisco.

In an entertaining article entitled, "The Empire of the Pacific," which appears in *Suburban Life* for February, Mr. Frank A. Arnold has much to say about the new San Francisco. "It gives one a strange sensation," he writes, "to enter a city where every building is new, and where even the stones in the streets have not lost their fresh quarried appearance. Every building a new building, and yet, with all, a certain puzzling familiarity about the buildings and their locations. San Francisco, to-day, is much the same cool, calculating, commercial city that it always was, cosmopolitan to the extreme. San Francisco has been quickly rebuilt, but the people themselves have not come back. Instead, we find the towns of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, and others, more thoroughly suburban than ever before; and, while the people come to San Francisco freely for business purposes, they apparently feel safer in going to bed across the bay. It will be years before this city recovers its former supremacy."

The Care of Cage Birds.

"These poor little prisoners are more absolutely at their owners' mercy than any other household pet," says Kate V. Saint-Maur in *Woman's Home Companion* for February. "The only way never to forget their food or water is to establish a positive time for giving it to them, either directly before or after a meal, so that an association of ideas will insure remembrance. Select a position for the cage where it is protected from draft or glaring sun."

"Many particular housekeepers fall into the custom of covering the bottom of the cage with paper instead of gravel, thinking, I suppose, that the latter is only used as a protection to the bottom of the cage. But gravel has quite another and much more important office. Canaries, like chickens, have no teeth and must have gravel to grind their food."

"Vegetable food of some kind is also a necessity. A lettuce leaf, water cress, a small piece of apple, a grape or a small, thin piece of raw potato if you have nothing else, should be given every day. The staple should be canary seed mixed with a small percentage of rape and golden millet, but occasionally, in cold weather, add a little hemp seed and a little canary seed."

"Should the bird's nails grow too long, take him in your hand, loosely but firmly, and hold his feet in a cup of warm, soap water for several minutes to soften the nail, then cut the extreme end with a pair of sharp nail scissors."

"A bird should be accustomed to having a bath every morning. The best plan is to remove the bottom of the cage, put a small dish on a sheet of paper, and set the top of the cage over it. Many birds have to be coaxed into taking a bath, and if your bird has not been accustomed to it, it will help matters to remove the seed and water dishes. After he has bathed, hang the cage where a little sun will strike it, so that there is no fear of the bird becoming chilled."

"About once a week it is well to remove the screw at the top of the cage, and paint the two brass caps with some good disinfectant, for all birds, even parlor pets, are apt to be troubled with minute vermin unless some precaution is taken to prevent it."